

DOMESTIC.

DURHAM RAILWAY.

On Tuesday last, that great work, the Darlington and Stockton Railway, was formally opened by the proprietors, for the use of the public. It is a single railway of twenty-five miles in length, and will open the London market to the collieries in the western part of the county of Durham.—The line of railway extends from the collieries in a direction nearly from west to east from Widdon Park and Eatherly, to Stockton upon Tees, with branches to Darlington, Yarm, &c., and is chiefly composed of malleable iron rails. At the western extremity of the line a deep ravine occurs at the river Gaillard, on the summit of the hills, on each side of which, permanent steam engines are fixed for the purpose of conveying the goods across the two ridges. The engine on the western side of the vale is called the Eatherly engine, and that on the eastern side the Brunelton engine. The committee after inspecting the Eatherly engine, plane, and here the carriages, loaded with coals and merchandise, were drawn on the eastern ridge by the Brunelton engine, a distance of 1960 yards, in 12 minutes, and then lowered down the plane on the eastern side of the hill, 890 yards, in 5 minutes. At the foot of the plane, the locomotive engine was ready to receive the carriages, and here the novelty of the scene and the fitness of the day had attracted an immense concourse of spectators—the fields on each side of the railway being literally covered with ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and pedestrians of all kinds. The train-carriages were then attached to a locomotive engine, of the most approved construction, and built by Mr. George Stephenson, in the following order:—1. Locomotive engine with the engineer, (Mr. Stephenson) and assistants. 2. Tender with coals and water—next, six wagons loaded with coals and flour—then an elegant covered coach, with the committee and other proprietors of the railway—then 21 wagons fitted up on the occasion for passengers—and last of all, six wagons loaded with coals, making altogether a train of 33 carriages, exclusive of the engine and tender.

Nothing could exceed the beauty and grandeur of the scene. Throughout the whole distance, the fields and lanes were covered with elegantly dressed females, and all descriptions of spectators. The bridges, under which the procession, in some places, darted through with astonishing rapidity, lined with spectators cheering and waving their hats, had a grand effect. Numerous horses, carriages, gigs, carts, and other vehicles, travelled along with the engine and her immense train of carriages, in some places within a few yards without seeming in the least frightened; and at one time the passengers by the engine had the pleasure of accompanying and cheering their brother passengers by the stage coach, which passed alongside, and of observing the striking contrast exhibited by the power of the engine and horses—the engine with her 600 passengers and load, and the coach with 4 horses and only 16 passengers. In contemplating the events of the day, either in a national point of view, or as the efforts of individuals furnishing a speedy, efficacious, and certain means of traffic to a wide and extended district, it alike excites the deepest interest and admiration; and the immense train of carriages covered with people, forming a load of from 80 to 90 tons, gliding as it were smoothly and majestically along the railway, through files of spectators, at such an astonishing rate of speed, left an impression on those who witnessed it that never will be forgotten.

The signal being given, the engine started off with this immense train of carriages, and here the scene became most interesting—the horses galloping across the fields to accompany the engine, and the people on foot running on each side of the road, endeavoring in vain to keep up with the cavalcade. The railway descends, though not uniformly, and its rate of speed was consequently variable. On this part of the railway it was intended to ascertain at what rate of speed the engine could travel with safety. For this purpose, in one place, for a short distance, near Darlington, 15 miles per hour; and at that time the number of passengers were counted to 450, which, together with the coals, merchandise, and carriages, would amount to near 90 tons. After some little delay in arranging the procession, the engine, with her load, arrived at Darlington, a distance of 8 miles and 3 quarters, in 55 minutes, exclusive of stops, averaging about 9 miles an hour. Six carriages, loaded with coals, intended for Darlington, were then left behind. The engine arrived at Stockton in three hours and seven minutes after leaving Darlington, including stops, the distance being nearly 12 miles, which is at the rate of nearly four miles an hour; and upon the level part of the railway, the number of passengers in the wagons was counted about 550, and several more clung to the carriages on each side, so that the whole number could not be less than 600, which, with the other load, would amount to about 90 tons.

Important advantages of Rail roads.—[From a correspondent at Stockton on Tees.] Already do the inhabitants of Stockton begin to feel most sensibly the advantages of the communication made by the opening of the new Darlington Railway; for the price of coals, which was before the opening of the Rail-road, 18s. a ton at Stockton, is now reduced to 12s. Now what must be the advantage when a sufficient time has elapsed to enable the proprietors of coal mines on the line of the Rail-Road to open the same? Incalculable. It is added, the Rail-road company find carriages, and proper things included, for one half-penny per ton, per mile.

MONEY IN BANK.

It appears by the fact disclosed upon a resolution introduced by Mr. Livingston of New Orleans to the House of Representatives of the U. States, that there has been lying in the bank of the U. States, for a considerable time, the sum of TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is due to dividend in dividends for unclaimed dividends on the funded debt of the United States. Mr. Livingston's object in bringing the subject before the House was, to have the names of the persons to whom the money is due published by order of the government, that they might receive their money now lying useless to them. Some objections to such a publication were started in the course of the debate, and the matter was laid by for the present. It was thought by giving the names to the public, frauds would be committed, and the money be drawn from the treasury by those who had no claim to it, and that speculators would purchase the rights of individuals for a song, and thus cheat them of their just dues. There cannot, however, be any danger from publishing the general statement; and some individuals at least, may possibly be led by a knowledge of it to examine for themselves, and in that way learn the facts in their own case. We repeat, therefore, that the newspaper, throughout the country, will publish the fact that such a sum of money lies in bank, which belongs to the creditors of the U. States, and may be drawn forth by the rightful owners wherever they take the necessary measures to do so.—*N. York Daily Observer.*

EARTHQUAKE.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Port-au-Prince, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th of November.—It was preceded by a rumbling noise from the South East, and continued for five seconds. The shock was according to the representations of some of the oldest inhabitants, more violent than that of the year 1770, which nearly destroyed the whole city. Fortunately there was no material injury sustained. The editor of the *Feuille du Commerce* records a remarkable circumstance, that the earthquake of 1770, which took place on the 3d of June, the day of Pentecost, at 7 o'clock in the evening, was experienced in all the leeward islands, on the same day and at the same hour. In the year 1824 on the same day at noon another shock was felt, and the one above noticed is the third that has occurred during the present year.

Indiana Fallacies.

Blue Laws.—The editor of the *Salem Observer* has quite a propensity for hunting up and publishing things both new and old. Among the latter, his last paper contains the particulars of a trial which took place in Connecticut, in 1693, under that section of the *blue laws* which prohibited kissing. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Murline. It appeared in evidence that Sarah dropped her gloves and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not appear to be extravagant, Sarah adjusted the matter without requiring credit. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were fined twenty shillings each. And the law kept in force until this time, we have no doubt that the Treasury of Connecticut would have been the richest in the universe.

Mr. Isaac Lukens, recently of Philadelphia, but now of Adam street, Adelphi, in the county of Middlesex, England, Manchester, on the 15th of September, took out a Patent for an instrument which he denominates as *Lithotractor* for destroying the Stone in the bladder, without cutting.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
HIGHWAY ROBBERY.
Messrs. Sickles and Banks, editors of the *Delaware Apollo*, were attacked on Sunday evening the 15th inst. by two ruffians, in a piece of woods, about a mile from Bridgeville, N. J. They were both mounted on horseback, but Mr. Banks, being one rod in advance, was attacked and unhorsed first. He was knocked down senseless with a club, and his pockets rifled. When Mr. Sickles came up, he was assailed; but his horse being spirited, he rode over the two robbers, who picked themselves up as soon as they could, and made off. Mr. S. received one blow from a club, but not a severe one. Mr. Banks is recovering. The amount of money which they obtained, was only \$2 75 cents. Robbers should never be such fools as to attack printers in the hope of gain. They might as well attempt to extract oil from a turnip, as cash from a printer's pocket.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.
NAVAL ACADEMY.
A bill has been introduced and twice read in the U. S. Senate for the purpose of establishing a Naval Academy for the instruction of Midshipmen and other officers in the Navy. The bill provides that it shall be placed under the direction of a Captain of the Navy, with several professors and teachers in a manner similar to the organization of the Military Academy at West Point.

FROM THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.
WORMS AND WORMS.
From the Albany Argus, the State paper we learn that application will be made to the New York Legislature (now in session,) for 27 Banks to be located in the city of New York and 30 in other parts of the State,—for 31 other chartered corporations in the city, and 39 in the interior,—making in all 133 petitions for moneyed institutions, with an amount of capital of more than \$55,500,000.

FROM THE AMERICAN MERCURY.
LAW CASE.
The following decision reaches our purses and our homes—and we think it a just one, that would be sustained in our courts under similar circumstances—

"A case of some importance to masters and mistresses, was recently decided in London. A grocer summoned Mr. Styles, a chemist, for the payment of eight shillings, for goods sold by a woman representing herself as being in Mr. Styles' service, which he refused to pay on the ground that the woman had left his service some time past, and consequently the goods were not his. The court, however, decided in favor of the grocer, on the principle, that a person sending a servant to shop for goods, from time to time, and paying one bill, is bound, on that servant's leaving him, to give notice to all his tradesmen not to let her have more goods on his account. If he does not do this, he is liable for any account she may run up in his name, at shops she had been accustomed to fetch goods from for him, while she was in his service."

The Ohio Canal.—The following encouraging account of the progress and prospects of the Ohio Canals is taken from a letter, from a gentleman of the first respectability in the State of Ohio, to his friend in this city dated January 14, 1826.

"Our Canal goes on successfully, and our future prospects are highly encouraging. We have hopes that our canals may be navigated throughout their whole extent 375 miles in 1829, at a cost little if any thing exceeding three millions of dollars, exclusive of interest. We seem to be justified in this expectation by what has been done. The contractors make fair pay hand-some profits, as may be inferred from the increasing prices, at every fresh disposal of contracts."

DISCOVERY.
Dr. O'Neil, of Cumberland, has discovered a chemical process by which log's head can be converted into articles for lamping and moulding candles, superior to Russian tallow without any additional expense. When prepared according to his plan, it is equal to white wax or spermaceti. The candles made of it burn with a superior light, resembling in flame the purest gas. They are altogether void of the offensive smell and greasy touch of other candles, and when burning in the closest apartment have no smell and emit no smoke. They burn many minutes longer than any other candle of the same weight, and with a change of wick or wicks in proportion, they can be only of a beautiful golden yellow, or of a snow white colour, which the effects of light or time cannot alter.

Enter Turner and Michael.

Counterfeit notes on the Virginia Bank.
We understand that counterfeit 10 dollar notes on the Virginia Bank are in circulation in this place, so well executed as to escape detection, without the minutest examination. The paper of the counterfeit notes is rather coarser than that of the genuine.

Peters, Intell.

FOREIGN.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO AND PERU.
Capt. Johnson, of the brig *Trinidad*, from Jamaica, has favored Mr. Lyford at Norfolk with files of Jamaica papers to the 21st ult. We find, among them, says the *Norfolk Herald*, two documents of great interest, and worthy a distinguished place in the archives of history, as designating the foundation of our free, independent and powerful republic; we allude to the Decrees of the General Assembly of Upper Peru, awarding the highest honors in the power of a generous and grateful people to bestow upon their immortal liberator and benefactor, the heroic Bolivar and his companions in arms;—and the Capitalization for the redemption of the public debt of Upper Peru, (the last resting place for the remnant of slavery,) to the independent Government of Mexico. We give the first at length. Henceforward, Peru owes the proud appellation of the *REPUBLIC OF BOLIVAR*, and the seat of her government bears the name of *SUCRE*, in honor of that illustrious champion of Peruvian Independence.

From the St. Jago Gazette of Dec. 21.
We have received Bogota papers of the 27th of October. The elections throughout the country are hitherto unanimous in favor of the reelection of Gen. Bolivar to the Presidency and give a majority to Gen. Santander for the Vice Presidency. We observe by these papers that the meeting of the Peruvian Legislature, is fixed by a decree of the Executive for the 10th of next February.

Independence of the Province of Upper Peru.
The General Assembly of Upper Peru, wishing to give a public, expressive and solemn testimony of its eternal gratitude and acknowledgments, so eminently due to the immortal liberator of Colombia and Peru, Simon Bolivar, to the brave and virtuous grand-marshal of Ayacucho, and to the liberating army, conquerors of the remnants of Guano Vilcapugio, Ayoma, Sipepiti, and Torontia, and wishing to perpetuate in the memory of the inhabitants of Upper Peru, that to such heroic generous and noble hands this country is indebted for its political existence, its freedom, and the meeting of this Assembly which has decreed as follows

Art. 1. The new state is hereby, and shall hereafter be denominated "*The Republic of Bolivar*."

2. Upper Peru proclaims to the whole continent that from its unbounded confidence in the liberator of Colombia and Peru it acknowledges him for its good father, and best of fathers against the evils of internal commotion, anarchy, tyranny unjust invaders, and whatever attack which may be attempted upon its quality of nation, with which character it has invested itself by the unanimous suffrages of its Representatives.

3. His Excellency the Liberator shall exercise the supreme executive power of the Republic during the whole time he shall reside within its limits and wherever he may be, when at sent from it, he shall enjoy the honorary distinction of its protector and President.

4. The memorial 6th of August, on which day the heroic heroism was first taught on the plains of Junin to free before the immortal hands commanded by the Liberator, shall be kept as a national festival, and shall be annually celebrated throughout the whole territories of the republic.

5. The anniversary of the birth of his Excellency the Liberator, shall be kept as a national festival throughout the territory of the republic; but this resolution shall not take effect until the death of his Excellency.

6. The portrait of his Excellency the Liberator, shall be placed in all the tribunals, embassies, universities, colleges, schools, and places of public education, that his light may call to mind the father of their country, and to urge to emulation of his exalted virtues.

7. In every one of the capitals of the departments of the republic an equestrian statue of his Excellency the Liberator shall be placed upon a column.

8. The Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, as immediately invested with the command of the departments of the Republic, will order to be struck, and will present to his Excellency the Liberator, a medal of gold, set with brilliants, of the size he may please, upon one side of which shall be represented the mountain of Bolivar, and the Liberator placed on the top of a pedestal, formed of arms, swords, banners and standards, in the act of being on the top of said mountain, the eagle of liberty, and on the reverse, between a garland of olive and laurel, the following inscription:—"The Republic of Bolivar, as a testimony of gratitude to the hero whose name it bears."

9. The 9th of December shall be observed as a national festival throughout the territory of the Republic, in celebration and grateful remembrance of the glorious battle of Ayacucho.

10. The Grand Marshal of Ayacucho shall be likewise celebrated as a national festival throughout the whole territory of the Republic, after his death.

11. The portrait of the Grand Marshal shall be placed on the left of his Excellency the Liberator, at the entrance of the Republic, and in the same places, and for the same purposes as those expressed in Art. 6 of this decree.

12. The Grand Marshal of the Republic shall be named and elected by the Congress, and shall be invested with the rank of Captain General, and shall be given the highest military honors of the Republic.

13. The Congress shall enjoy like the distinction of 1817 and 1824, the honor of the Republic of Bolivar.

14. The capital of the Republic and its Department shall be named in honor of Simon Bolivar.

15. The president of this Department shall be named and elected by the Congress, and shall be invested with the rank of Marshal, and shall be given the highest military honors of the Republic.

16. A large plate of gold shall be engraved, in the center of which shall be represented a beautiful Indian girl, symbolical of America, seated on the skin of a lion, under a canopy formed of the national colors of all the states of the continent; this girl shall be represented embracing with the right hand the Liberator, and with the left, the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho; and these two heroes shall appear in the act of decorating her with the cap of liberty, and with chains and pinnacles in pieces under their feet.

17. On the other side shall be engraved the names of the other Generals and Chiefs who were present at the actions of Junin and Ayacucho, and at the foot, those of all the officers who distinguished themselves in both battles shall be placed in the Sessions Hall of this Republic.

18. Every one who fought for liberty at Junin or Ayacucho shall be considered as a native and citizen of the Republic of Bolivar.

19. One million of dollars shall be distributed by his Excellency the Liberator, to the United Liberator Army, conqueror in Junin and Ayacucho, as a tribute reward for their valor and services, performed for America generally, and to this Republic in particular.

20. In order that the reward stipulated in the preceding article may be duly and fully carried into effect, his Excellency the Liberator is authorized, by means of agents or agents, as he may think proper to name, to raise a loan of such amount as may be necessary to realize the reward, mortgaging the funds of the Republic for its repayment.

Let it be communicated to his Excellency the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, for publication and performance.

Given in the hall of the Sessions at Chuquisaca, the 11th of August 1825.

JOSE MARIA SERRANO.
ANJEL M. MOSCOSO.
Deputy Secretary.
JOSE I. SANGINES.
Deputy Secretary.

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LATE FROM ENGLAND.
British Stocks, Dec. 6.—Three per Cents, reduced, 82 1/2-5/8; Consols for Account 83 5/8-3/4.

The Money Market.—The traveller of the evening of December 6, says, there is no abatement in the demand for money, nor in the difficulty of obtaining it.—Bankers still refuse to discount, but the Bank of England, so far from contracting their issues, are said to have extended assistance to houses of considerable eminence. The country demand for supply continues without intermission—gold, especially, is now required to meet small local notes. It is afterwards added: The gloom thence in the Foreign market. Advances can no longer be obtained on Foreign Securities, of whatever description.

A Leeds paper announces the failure of a merchant house at Gomersal, in that neighborhood, of long standing and great respectability, but wholly unconnected with any banking concern. The failure of Sir Wm. Ellford & Co. of Plymouth, is confirmed. The *Exeter Gazette* states, that, being disappointed in the arrival of cash from their London correspondents, owing to the deficiency of bullion in London, Messrs. Browne, Winsor and Cuning, proprietors of Ashburton bank, were compelled to suspend payment; but when their property can be converted into money, a surplus of 40,000 pounds is calculated upon, over every demand against the firm.

The *Durham Chronicle* states that, in the West of England, all the Banks are in jeopardy from the run upon them. The Court of Directors of the East India Company, in order to relieve the money market, have resolved to discount at four per cent, their own acceptances of all bills of Exchange due in December, January, February, March and April next; thus anticipating a payment of £300,000, and, upon the greater part thereof, for upwards of five months.

THE OLD GERMAN.

Frederick William Caseman,
WHOSE occupation for many years past, was that of a traveling Almanac seller, DIED suddenly in the Town of Versailles on the 4th day of January last. He left a budget of private papers, which he was in the habit of carrying with him, a note which was the evidence of a title (a patent or deed) for a tract of land in Illinois or Missouri, for perhaps about 500 acres, which, with many other papers, his family have not been able to find since his death. It is alleged he had deposited them with some friend for safe keeping.—Any person therefore who may have in their possession any papers, or other effects of the deceased, or can give any information respecting the same, will bestow an act of kindness and humanity on his needy and suffering family, residing in Jessamine County.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON.
ARCHITECT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
SINCE he is not in Lexington, he will be found at the corner of Campside, formerly occupied by Thomas Anderson.

JAMES B. JANUARY.
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NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

Session, January 19.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate, on the 19th inst. to whom was referred the several resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, made a report in perfect compliance with the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution:

That hereafter the President and Vice President of the United States, shall be chosen by the people of the respective states, in the manner following: each state shall be divided by the Legislature thereof, into districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such state may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; the said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the constitution, and to be laid off for the first time, immediately after the ratification of this amendment, and afterwards at the session of the Legislature next ensuing the appointment of Representatives by the Congress of the United States; or whenever it deemed necessary by the Legislature of the Senate; but no alteration after the first, or after each decennial formation of districts, shall take effect at the next ensuing election after such alteration is made.

That on the first Thursday and succeeding Friday, in the month of August, of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, the citizens of each state, who possess the qualifications requisite for the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall meet within their respective districts, and vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with himself; and the persons receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, in each district, shall be holden to have received one vote; which fact shall be immediately certified, to the Governor of the state, to each of the Senators in Congress of such state and to the President of the United States.

The Congress of the U. States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday and succeeding Friday in the month of December, then next ensuing, between the persons having the two highest numbers for the office of President; whichever second election shall be conducted, the result certified, and the votes counted, in the same manner as the first; and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest and equal number of votes at the second election, the House of Representatives shall choose one of them for President, as is now prescribed by the Constitution. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, at the first election, shall be Vice-President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; and if no person have such majority, then a second election shall take place between the persons having the two highest numbers, on the same day that the second election is held for President; and the person having the highest number of votes for Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest, and an equal number of votes in the second election, then the Senate shall choose one of them for President; as is now provided in the Constitution. But when a second election shall be necessary in the case of Vice-President, then the Senate shall choose a Vice-President from the persons having the two highest numbers in the first election, as is now prescribed in the Constitution.

The Resolution was twice read; and made the special order of the day for Monday, the 30th inst.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.
Mr. KREMER, on the 19th inst. opposed this bill in the following remarks:

Mr. KREMER, of Pennsylvania, said, he should vote not only against this amendment, but against the bill also. There was nothing of which he was more firmly convinced, than that the whole Judicial system of this country, as it now stands, is radically wrong; and he was satisfied that the bill would not, in practice, answer the end proposed by its friends. This end, it is argued, is to prevent the delay of justice. As to the existence of such delays, there could be no question—there was not any man who could doubt the fact. The evil prevails every where through the country; but is multiplying courts a like way to remedy it? So far from it, it will only be multiplying the evil. It is with Courts as it is with Banks—the moment you begin to create the want of them, you will have to go on to satisfy that want; so in new countries they cry out that the delay they experience is for want of more courts. The argument is specious, but is it solid? I appeal to all, if whether when the number of Judges was once before increased, the same evils did not prevail? Besides, where is the evidence that the delay and expense complained of is so very enormous? What are we told by the friends of the bill? That the Bar of Tennessee, and the Bar of Ohio have come forward and petitioned this House; but, Mr. Chairman, the best evidence should be produced, which the case will admit; and is this the best evidence? Is it not admitted as a principle, that the more interest any party has in a suit, concerning which he testifies, the less is his testimony worthy to be received? Have we any memorial from the court? For what does the present Judicial system amount to? Is it not, in practice, a denial of justice? If you wish to benefit the People, you must remodel the entire system; for as it is, the suitors have but too much reason to adopt the language of the unfortunate man, who, having succeeded in this cause, after several appeals, said to his friend, "one verdict more in five years, and I am quite ruined." Notwithstanding all the fine eulogies which have been pronounced on the Judiciary of this country and the Judiciary of England, the gentlemen from Rhode Island (Mr. Fessenden) tells you, that a single suit in the Supreme Court cost 6,500 dollars, while the whole sum in dispute was less than that. We have heard something said, about the excitement which existed in Pennsylvania, (I conclude

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gentlemen allude to it as a case, and they tell us that the People in Pennsylvania are now...
At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States on the 27th ult. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:
CHARLES WILKINS,
WILLIAM MOULTON,
JOHN C. RICHARDSON, JR.,
W. W. WORSLEY,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
JOHN TILFORD,
BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY.

New members in the place of Mr. Wm. Leary and Mr. S. Trotter, who had both served as long as the charter authorities Mr. Wilkins has been re-elected President unanimously.

FROM THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

Since our last, the Ohio has risen several feet, and is now in good boating order. It is believed that the rise is from the Keokaw and Sandy rivers, and that the Ohio is still closed at Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Ship Howard arrived at N. Y. on Thursday evening from Havre, which port she left on the 20th December. She brings Paris papers to the 19th, and London dates of the 16th December.

THE SHIP HOWARD.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby authorized to sell and convey, in fee simple, all or any part of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress, for the use of schools within said State, and to invest the money now arising from the sale thereof, in some productive fund, the proceeds of which shall be forever applied, under the direction of said Legislature, for the use and support of Schools within the several townships and districts of country, for which they were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purpose whatever; Provided, said land, or any part thereof, shall, in no case, be sold without the consent of the inhabitants of such township, or district to be obtained in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct: And provided, also, That in the apportionment of the proceeds of said fund, each township and district aforesaid shall be entitled to such part thereof, and no more, as shall have accrued from the sum or sums of money arising from the sale of the school lands belonging to such township or district.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That if the proceeds accruing to any township or district, from said fund, shall be insufficient for the support of schools therein, it shall be lawful for said legislature to invest the same, as is herein before directed, until the whole proceeds of the fund belonging to such township or district shall be adequate to the permanent maintenance and support of schools within the same.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 1, 1836.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1836.

If the account given in this paper of the first experiment made on the DURHAM RAIL ROAD can be relied on, there can be no doubt it is a superior mode for inland transportation, than either turnpike roads or Canals. If a ton weight can be transported one mile for a half penny sterling, it is much less than it can be done for in any other way.

Canals afford the cheapest mode of transportation at present known; but to construct canals, plenty of water must be obtained, and not that only, but that water is liable for several months in the year to be rendered entirely useless by being frozen—Rail roads are liable to no such casualty;—whether the weather is cold or hot, wet or dry, it by no means affects transportation by the means of Rail ways, so that no possible doubt can exist of the superior advantages of Railways over every other mode of transportation, if the statement respecting the Durham Rail road is true; and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of that statement.

Under our Agricultural head of to-day will be found, the newly discovered method of propagating fruit trees of every description, with as much ease and little labour as raising cabbages. We have made choice of the present time to make the publication, in order that our readers, (and especially the farming part,) who may wish to make the experiment, may avail themselves of the information before the proper season is too far advanced.—We recommend to the farmers to make experiments on the different species of timber and shrubbery, and especially on such as may probably answer for hedges, in order to ascertain whether all kinds can be propagated by the above method, and if not all what kinds can: such experiments may possibly lead to great public good, and will be attended with very little individual expense and labour.

FROM THE REPORTER.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States on the 27th ult. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:
CHARLES WILKINS,
WILLIAM MOULTON,
JOHN C. RICHARDSON, JR.,
W. W. WORSLEY,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
JOHN TILFORD,
BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY.

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STOLEN.
ON the night of February 4th from the subscriber in Lexington a BRIGHT BAY MARE, with heavy harness and all, barefoot, remarkable for carrying her tail one side. I will give the sum of 10 dollars to any person returning the mare or giving me such information as will enable me to get her again.
DEAN CARTER.
Living with Col. Mead, Jessamine County.
Feb. 17, 1836—7-5-1

TO RENT.
FOR the present year, a FINE PASTURE of about 200 acres on the farm of the late Col. HILLS. The principal part of pasture is well set in grass, enclosed with a good fence, and has a never failing stock water. Application will be made to the subscriber before the 10th of March.
CALEB J. SAMPERS.
Feb. 12, 1836—7-5-1

State of Kentucky,
Jesse Lewis and Daniel Lewis,
Devisors & Executors of Thomas Lewis dec'd.
Complainants.

AGAINST
William Jones and wife and others defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Ezekiel Jenkins and Mary his wife, Peter Hardaway, James Morrison, the unknown heirs of Thomas Morrison, John Morrison, James Morrison, Nathaniel Morrison, Baker Peggam, and Mary his wife, Peter M. Hardaway and Agness his wife, Meriwether S. Gilling and Elizabeth his wife, John Alford and Martha his wife are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court and answer the complainants bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth two calendar months in succession.

A copy test, DANIEL B. PRICE, clk.
7-9-1

ATTENTION!!!
Fayette sh-sars.
YOU are requested to be punctual in your attendance on the 22d of February at 9 o'clock A. M. on the public square. By order of
THOMAS H. PINDELL, Captain
JAMES L. LEXON, Grd. Sergt.

AUCTION.
WILL be sold at public Auction Monday the 25th inst. at the Cross Keys Tavern in Main street the following property viz. fourteen feather beds and Bedding, bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Looking glasses, Carpets, Queensware, Knives and Forks, Kitchen and Bar furniture, with a great many other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement.
Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms of Sale CASH.
N. B. I have for 1st rate Servants to Hire for the remainder of the Year
J. P. JOHNSON.
February 17th 1836—11

One Cent Reward
RUN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 5th instant, an apprentice boy to the Tailoring business by the name of
WILLIAM BARRETT.
This is to forewarn all persons from harboring or employing said boy. The above reward will be paid but no thanks, for his return.
J. SHAM REDDY.
Versailles, Feb. 6th, 1836—1-5-1

Washington Hall.
ASA WILGUS.
HAS removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the new known and large commodious building, where he has removed formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Bar, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to.
Nov. 5th, 1835—25-20

SIGN OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented a large and commodious stand as a TAVERN at the lower end of Main street, adjoining McCallin and Danahill's Brewery; there is an excellent Stable attached to the house, besides two lots suitable for Wagon Yards, which will enable him to accommodate all those who will do him the favour to call on him.
JOHN BUZZARD.
Lexington, Feb. 9th, 1836—6-5-1

The Subscriber
HAS a large stock of Bricks on hand, and being connected with an experienced workman, he will keep a constant assortment of BRICKS, made in the most approved manner, for Retail, Wholesale, or by the Yard, or in any quantity. He has also on hand a large stock of LIME, by the box or barrel, of his own manufacture, warranted good. He will, about the 1st of April, have fifty or sixty barrels of Lime ready for delivery, which will be sold low for cash. Those wanting will please call.
SAM. COOLIDGE.
Main Cross Street.
Lex. February 1st 1836—5-11

STEAM FOUNDRY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends that he is now in operation at his old stand back of the Wood County Fair Ground on Water Street opposite the lower Market where all kinds of CASTINGS in IRON or BRASS will be executed on the shortest notice. MOULDING, CORUSING, MACHINERY complete made of the most approved patterns.
He will also furnish the WROUGHT IRON WORK and CASTINGS in sets for machinery, or any part of it. CASH given for old COPPER, BRASS, IRON & STEEL.
David A. Sayre.
Lexington January 12, 1836—2-11

NOTICE.
THE Creditable are respectfully informed that a Collection for the use of the Female Benevolent Society of this place, will be made on Sunday Evening, at St. John's Church. Service to Commence at early Candle light.
Feb. 9 1836—11

NOTICE.
I WANT to hire immediately, by the year, three or four
NIGRO BOYS,
from 12 to 14 years of age; those who have worked in Cotton Factories will be preferred—I also want to purchase a few sheets of Coarse Cards, about No. 21 or 22, their having been in use, will be no objection to them.
JAMES E. DAVIS.
February 10 1836—6-5-1

State of Kentucky,
Grant Circuit Set. Nov. 1st Term 1835.
Frederick Whitmore & Polly his wife
and Saml. Mays & Jane his wife Comps'ts In Chy.
against
John M. Clark and Wm. Griffith, Def'ts.

THIS day came the Complainants by their Counsel and the Def't Wm. Griffith having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, therefore it is ordered by the Court that unless the said Def't Griffith shall appear here on or before the first day of our next May Term and answer the Complainant's Bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him.—And it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized Newspaper published in this State two months successively as the law directs; and the cause is continued to next Term.
A Copy Attest.
H. B. SMITH C. G. C. C.
Payne & Frazer, Attorneys for Comps'ts.
February 3 1836—5-5-1

For Sale or Rent.
A SMALL two story House on Mulberry street pleasantly situated, there are a parlour, kitchen and parter, on the lower story, and three bed rooms on the second story, with convenient Cellars and Smoke house &c. also a good Garden enquire of
WILLIAM MACBEAN.
January 5 1836—4-11

LAW NOTICE.
Robert J. Breckinridge,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL ATTEND FOR FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND CHANCERY COURTS
Lexington, April 6, 1836—15-11

Pittsburgh Porter, Beer & Ale
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has recently brought with him from Pittsburgh,
One Hundred and thirty Barrels of
SHIRAZ first quality
Porter, Beer & Ale.
Persons who wish to purchase, will please CALL AT THE CELLAR ON CHESAPEDE, under the building formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Bradburn as an Auction Room, where it can be had by the dozen, demi-log, or single bottle.
GABRIEL REED.
February 2d, 1836—5-5-1

YOUNG EAGLE
WILL stand the coming Season commencing 4th of March at the Farm of the subscriber on the State's road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and five miles from the former; for particular terms call on the subscriber.
PARKER DUDLEY.
The celebrated Jack
SANCHE.
kept formerly by Mr. Joseph Graves will likewise stand at the same place.
P. D.
January 20th 1836—2-11

LOOK AT THIS!!!
AS the subscriber is determined to collect all his debts, that can be recovered by law, before he leaves out any more goods, he requests all those indebted to him to call very shortly and pay them off, when he will save expenses, and greatly accommodate both the debtor and creditor. In the mean time, the undersigned will sell the goods on hand very low, by wholesale or retail, for CASH.
ALEX. BARBER

COLUMBIAN QUALITY, &c.

Grocery Store.

Joseph Price,
MAIN STREET,
HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:
SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
—ALSO—
GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, FIGS, RICE, PEPPER, ALSPICE, HONEY, CINNAMON, SOAPS, MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, CHEESE, CANDLES.

Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LIQUID BLACKING, In boxes & by the barrel, RAZOR BLADES.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder), also, next Copper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1835—48-11

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Partnership of E. A. R. Henry was dissolved on 25th day of December 1834; all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all those holding claims against said firm are requested to call and receive payment at their former stand where Richard Henry, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said firm will strictly attend to that business.
E. A. R. HENRY,
RICHARD HENRY.

Blacksmith's Business.
Richard Henry continues to carry on the Blacksmith's business at the former stand, at the upper end of the upper market, Water Street Lexington. He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general assortment of new work in his line, warranted of the best quality.
January 4th 1836—4-11

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,
ADAM MAYS, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col. Sharp, in the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mays has taken possession of the room lately occupied by Col. Sharp, in Frankfort as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.
Dec 16th 1835—20-6m

LA MOTTE'S
COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.
THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of
Common Coughs, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are submitted, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon
La Motte's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends them.

Doct's Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4, 1834: James Post, of White Creek, February, 14th, 1835: Watson Smither and John Welsh, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1835: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1835

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.
Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1835.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a paper or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMER, Erie—P. M. WIDDEL, D. Drugist, Cleveland—O. & S. CROSBY, Drugists, Columbus—GOODWIN, A. H. TON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Dr. Drugists, Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Drugists, Louisville—also retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Brog Store of James Graves, Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1835—1 year.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description executed at a 50 per cent.



POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

SMON TESTY.

Or the man who is always finding fault.

Poor Simon leads a wretched life,
For he is ever peevish;
His time is one continued strife,
By every one he's teased.
With happiness he's never blest'd,
In day time or at night;
Amazement he has oft express'd,
That he alone, does right.

His neighbors are a set of fools,
So Simon oft has said;
A, violates all reason's rules,
B, lies too long in bed,
C, holds his head by far too high,
D, carries his too low;
E, walks as tho' he meant to fly,
And F, walks quite too slow.

In short, to take the Alphabet,
From A, to Z, you'll find;
At every character he'll fret,
Not one will please his mind.
In piety and wisdom too,
He thinks, himself profound;
But rails at Christian, Turk and Jew,
Not one of them is sound.

The fair sex also bear their part,
His satire oft they feel;
For when his tongue once takes a start,
It flies round like a wheel.
At Biddy's corset aims a blow,
At Susan's bonnet sneers;
And Charlotte's cap of Calico,
Has cost him many tears.

His wife, poor creature, never sees,
A single moment's rest;
Tho' hard she tries, she cannot please,
Her life's a perpetual pest.
He treats her with the utmost scorn,
Blames all that she can say;
He raves, because his son was born,
Upon the sabbath day.

He blames all widows, every bride,
All maidens and all wives;
He blames his friend because he died,
His enemy that lives.
Should Simon Testy ever die,
I know not where he'd go;
For Heaven, he'll surely think too high,
And Hell as much too low.

AMUSING.

When George the second was once at masquerade, he observed Miss Chudleigh in a habit which very closely bordered upon the naked: "My dear lady," said the good natured monarch, "suffer me to put my hand upon that soft bosom."

"Sir," said she, "give me your hand and I will put it on a much softer place." She took his right hand, and put it on his own forehead.

The Jews have a proverb—"that he who breeds not up his son to some occupation makes him a thief."—and the Arabians say, "that an idle person is the Devil's playfellow."

To be angry, is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves.

Prophecies for 1826.—In the course of the present year a number of ladies will catch cold for want of clothing; while others will carry their whole wardrobe on their back, and yet be starved to death.

Several young ladies, of good property, will fall violently in love with young men of no property, or expectations; dreadful disappointments will consequently ensue on both sides.

A great many lectures and sermons will be preached, and unattended to.

Novel reading will be the rage, and young misses will rise early and go to bed late, to read love tales.

It will be the fashion for ladies to wear no pockets, and from circumstances, some gentlemen may not require any.

Several duels will occur, when the parties will miss fire, it being their original intention not to hurt each other.

A few days since two young ladies, near Cambridge, were accosted by a gypsy woman who told them, that for a shilling each, she would show their husband's faces in a pail of water; which being brought they exclaimed—"Lord! we see only our own faces."—"Well," said the old woman, "those faces will be your husbands when you are married."

FROM THE DUNFRIES MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTE OF A MONKEY.

Jack was particularly dexterous, and though somewhat tricky, was prized for his power of amusing the sailors when trade winds bore them steadily along, or when the fear of squalls made their own thoughts a little troublesome to them. Well, some time in the year 1818 the vessel embarked on her homeward voyage, and, among other passengers, carried a lady who had a child at the breast who was only a few weeks old. When the weather permitted, the lady took regular exercise on the deck, sometimes with her infant charge in her arms, but oftener at a moment it had been hushed to slumber by the motion of the ship, the rushing of the water, and the whispering of the breeze, opiates custom soon rendered powerful, and which, in the present instance, were allowed to supersede both the necessity of a cradle and the lullaby of a nurse. In August the weather became remarkably fine, and one beautiful afternoon, when the vessel was plunging the waters waste, with clusters of sea fowls sporting in the wake—the sea looking forth in all its majesty, and next to himself, illuminating the two widest expanse of nature—the expanded ocean and the expanded sky—the Captain perceived a distant sail—a spirit that is always welcome at sea, and which, and list the vast solitude of the Atlantic, may be compared to the meeting of pilgrims in the desert. This discovery attracted the attention of all on board, and after the Captain had gratified his curiosity, he politely handed the glass to the lady, that she might obtain a clear view of an object which the naked eye was unable to distinguish from the fleecy clouds that every where fringed the horizon's verge. At this time Mrs. B. had the babe in her arms, but being aware that it could not harm itself by rolling, she wrapped her hand about the little innocent, and placed it on a sofa on which she had been sitting. Capt. C. assisted her to steady the

glass, but scarcely had she applied her eye to the instrument, when the helmsman exclaimed, in a tone that indicated the deepest emotion, "Good God! see what the mischievous monkey has done!" A mother's tears are easily excited, and the reader may judge of the lady's feelings when, on turning round, she beheld the animal in the act of transporting her beloved child to the very top of the mast. And here it may be necessary to explain that the monkey was nearly 4 feet high, and strong and active, that while it grasped the infant firmly with one arm, it climbed the shrouds by the aid of the other with astonishing haste, and seemed unembarrassed, by the weight of its burden. One look was sufficient for the mother, and that look had well nigh been her last. Though she attempted to speak, the words either died away on her lips, or were rendered inarticulate by her sobs and groans; and had it not been for the prompt humanity of those around her, she would have fallen prostrate on the deck, where she was afterwards stretched to all appearance, a lifeless corpse. Situated as he was, the Captain knew not what to do; when he looked at his passenger speechless, motionless, and deadly pale, he almost fancied that life had fled; and when he thought of her child that was swinging aloft under the rare of so strange a nurse, he expected every minute that the capricious monkey would become tired of his toy, and drop it into the ocean or dash it on the deck. Often as he had crossed the wide Atlantic, and braved the perils of the winter's storm—often as he had been placed in circumstances in which he would have given the wealth of nations, had the wealth of nations been his to give, for the privilege of treading the earth with safety—never amid all the changes and chances of a seaman's life, had his feelings been exposed to so severe a trial. The sailors could climb as well as the monkey, but the latter watched their motion narrowly; and ascended higher up the mast, the moment one of them put his foot upon the shrouds, the Captain became afraid that it would drop the child and endeavor to escape by leaping from one mast to the other.—In the mean time the little innocent was made to cry; and though many thought it was suffering pain, their fear on this point was soon dissipated when they observed the animal imitating exactly the motions of a nurse, by dandling, soothing, and caressing its charge, and even endeavoring to lull it asleep. From the deck the lady was conveyed to the cabin, and gradually restored to the use of her senses; but then her cries were most distressing, and, though she was kindly assured that all would soon be well, it required the utmost exertions of two men to prevent her from coming on deck with a view of ascending herself. In the mean time, many plans were tried to lure the culprit from his birth above; but finding all fail, the Captain, as a dernier resort ordered every man to conceal himself below. This order was promptly obeyed, and Mr. C. himself quietly took his station in the cabin stair, where he could see all that passed without being seen. This plan happily succeeded; for the monkey, on perceiving that the coast was clear, cautiously descended from his lofty perch, and replaced the infant on the sofa cold and fretful, and frightened indeed, but in every other respect as free from harm as when he took it up. The humane seaman had now a most grateful task to perform: the babe was restored to its mother's arms, amid tears, and thanks and prayers, and blessings—thanks to man for his sympathy and aid, and deeper gratitude to the Divine Being, whose arm, though unseen, had shielded the innocent amidst pains and perils such as perhaps never before impinged over the head of a creature so young.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of E. & R. Henry was dissolved on 25th day of December 1824, all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all those holding claims against said firm are requested to call and receive payment at their former stand where Richard Henry, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said firm will strictly attend to that business.

EDWARD HENRY,
RICHARD HENRY.

Blacksmith's Business.

Richard Henry continues to carry on the Blacksmith's business at the former stand, at the upper end of the upper market, Water Street Lexington. He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general assortment of new work in his line, warranted of the best quality.

January 7th 1826—1st

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec. 20, 1824—25—1st.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTELLI & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42—1st.

N. B. All letters must be post paid.

LEXINGTON

HOPE FOUNDERY.

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEEPER.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825—41—1st

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington Main Street and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacturing.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOD or hand.

PAULINE COHENMAN.

January 10th, 1826—43

FOUNTAIN'S HOME.

Complete Prize List of the Draw-

ING OF

CLASS NO. 2. NEW SERIES.

Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn from the wheel.

First Day—Sept. 17, 1825.

NOS. 23, 24, 1.

Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.

NOS. 14, 8, 20.

Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.

NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee, from the Louisville board of trustees, and supervising committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the managers office, and open, at all times for the examination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as the result, agreeably thereto.

1000 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 5, 10, 23.

508 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 8, 14, 20.

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 1, 24, 23.

100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 10, 29.

35 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 10.

20 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 29.

10 DOLLARS, each, to the 72 tickets having upon them, No's 8, 14, 3, 20, or 14, 20.

5 DOLLARS, each, to the 8 tickets having upon them, No's 1, 24, 1, 28, or 24, 23.

2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1821 tickets, having upon them; either of the first six drawn numbers, namely; either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14 No. 20, No. 22, or No. 28.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are invited to present them and receive their money forthwith remembering, that if not presented before the 5th of March next, they are considered by the scheme as donations.

The attention of the public is now solicited to the scheme of CLASS No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS.

Which will positively be drawn within thirty days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—Four ballots to be drawn—ALL IN A FEW MINUTES.

1 PRIZE OF \$2000 IS \$2000

1 " " 500 " 500

1 " " 500 " 500

1 " " 250 " 250

20 " " 100 " 2000

20 " " 50 " 1000

30 " " 10 " 800

76 " " 4 " 3040

88 PRIZES, - - - \$10,120

1140 BLANKS, - - - \$10,120

2024 TICKETS, AT \$5, - - \$10,120

ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the tertiary combination of 24 numbers, from 1 to 24, inclusive; and to determine their fate, the twenty-four numbers will be put into a wheel, on the day of drawing, from which, FOUR ONLY WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on it, as a combination,

The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to \$2000

The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 500

That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn will be entitled to 500

And that having the 2d 3d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 250

Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers drawn will be entitled to 100

Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to 50

All other tickets having either of the two numbers drawn, will be entitled to 10

And all tickets having one of the numbers drawn will be entitled to 4

Those tickets having neither of the four numbers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes paid the moment they are drawn, and subject as usual, to a deduction of twenty per cent. Prizes not demanded within four months after the drawing, will be considered as donations.

The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty tickets in the present lottery, which are now deposited in the United States Bank, subject to the order of the fortunate person who draws it. The two five hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price, [FIVE DOLLARS] until the 25th inst—after which they will advance to SIX DOLLARS—therefore, it is recommended, that orders be made immediately; and if for five tickets or upwards, a discount of five per cent will be allowed. Vendors and others, residing at a distance, may rest assured that the same prompt attention will be given to their respective commands for tickets, as if persons, at application were made. Letters will be addressed [post paid] to James M. Pike, Louisville or Lexington.

It is most earnestly hoped, that the friends to the object which this lottery is intended to promote, will not be backward in making their purchases immediately; in which event, the only way to depend upon this class being drawn within the time above specified.

42—1st

J. M. PIKE, Agent.

*Paid to Mr. Young, in the Court House immediately after the Lottery was drawn.

Wine Cheese and Flour,

FORBES'S GHO FLOUR.

30 Cakes. We are in receipt of a quantity of superior quality, just received, and for sale at the store of

G. W. ANDERSON.

January 6, 1826—44

MARNIX VIREN.

THE PERFECTLY

finished Lexington, as well as visiting a number, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate his friends, to favor him with their patronage. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his charge of a safe and cheerful driver has been well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill Street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30—1st

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can do well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12—1st

Transylvania University.

Medical Department.

THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.

DR. DUDLEY, on Monday.

DR. CALDWELL, on Tuesday.

DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.

DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.

DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.

DR. SHORT, on Saturday.

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D. Dean.

Oct 31, 1825—44—1st

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having rented in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. This Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sash Boards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. furnished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—33—1st

\$50 REWARD.

Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the Commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets in the above denomination issued by DANIEL PRICE.

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—34—1st

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison,

HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.

Lexington Dec 8, 1825—40—1st

Iron and Castings.

RED River and Slate Iron works are now in operation, a constant supply of Iron of the first quality, and a general assortment of Castings will be constantly kept, in the old Iron Store, on short street below the Jail—by

WILLIAM MACLEAN Agent.

For RICHARD HAWES.

January 5 1826—1st

LAW LECTURES.

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,

PROFESSOR, delivering a course of Lectures on Law, respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov, and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the Tickets of both will not exceed 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their Tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science—J. Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity, maritime, Mercantile law & the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J. BLEDSOE,
C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—1st

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable

WHEAT

At the ALLUVIAL MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superior

FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

Dec. 10th 1825—50—1st

RAN AWAY

FROM THE subscriber on the 27th

inst, a negro man named

JORDAN,

about five feet six or seven inches

high, a light mulatto, clankly well

set, a scar on his forehead, sinters

a little when confined; took with

him a Book Hat of my make, a Blue Casinet

Round one, and Grey Casinet Pants, a pair of

new Boots, and a pair of fine Shoes, he

will likely make for himself, and pass for a Hatter.

I will give \$20 for his delivery, of him